

The Grand Haven News.

Grand Haven, . . . Michigan.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1864.

National Democratic Convention.

At a meeting of the National Democratic Convention, held in New York this day, it was unanimously voted that the next National Democratic Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, be held at Chicago, Illinois, on MONDAY, AUGUST 29th, 1864.

By a vote of the Committee at meeting held September 7, 1863, the number of delegates for each State was fixed at double the number of electoral votes.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
FREDERICK O. PRYCE, Secretary,
New York, Jan. 12, 1864.

Publishers' Convention.

The Publishers of Michigan will meet at Detroit, on Friday, the 8th day of July, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of consultation, and the discussion of such matters as pertain to the interests of the press, and also to take some step whereby concerted action may be taken to secure an advance in the rates of legal advertising. It is hoped every newspaper in Michigan will be represented.—*Jackson Citizen*, June 15th.

Fremont and War to the Knife.

The St. Louis *Neue Zeit* holds the radical democratic ticket for Fremont and Cochrane at the head of its columns, and thus bitterly proclaims war to the knife against the Lincoln party:

"The Baltimore Convention has done what we expected it would do. It has sought to swindle Abraham Lincoln into the Presidency again. The gauntlet, thus thrown down, we take up. Against this swindle we solemnly protest. Definitely we herewith cut loose from a party which seeks systematically the ruin of the country, and, in accordance with the declaration of General Fremont, we now raise the ticket of the Radical Democracy at the head of our columns! Ho, FREMONT! Ho, LINCOLN! Such will be the battle-cries in this contest, and with joy and heartfelt gladness we enter this just, good and necessary battle against the organization of bloodsuckers, created by Mr. Lincoln for the perpetuation of his own unnatural power and the overthrow of the Republic. We do not conceal from ourselves that we shall have a hard contest, but so much the more glorious will it be also. Whether we conquer or are defeated is not for us the first question. We know that it is a holy cause and an unavoidable duty for which we enter the contest; and to the bold belongs the world.

Who risks not, gains not, and is no man at all.

In one particular the impending contest will be different from any preceding one: we cannot this time extend our opinions either politically or personally. In the enemy's camp there is nothing but lie and swindle; hence we shall not fight with mildness, as we have often been accustomed to do. We shall strike a blow whenever we think we can hit the enemy. The ships are burnt behind us, and we never give or take quarter. And because we hate where once we loved—after prayers, warnings and entreaties have been in vain—we now say:

Lay on, Meadell!
And damned be he who first cries, hold, enough!
The Fremont Guard may die, but it will never surrender."

A RIGHTeous VERDICT.—Albert W. Patrie has received a verdict of \$9,000 at the Greene County (New York) Circuit Court, against Marshal Murray and W. Buckley, his deputy. Patrie was arrested in August, 1862, for alleged disloyal words, without process, and carried to New York, where he was confined in a cell for several days.

This verdict is a circumstance which Republicans and all in authority will do well to ponder. This period of despotism cannot forever continue. The day of justice and law will return again, and when that day comes it is the law alone, which these lawless men in power have despised and trampled under foot, that will save them from the summary judgment and wrath of a long suffering people. The law will hold them to its stern and fearful account, and from that account there will be no escaping till the last debt is paid.—*Grand Rapids Enquirer*.

ENTERPRISE IN CALIFORNIA.—The *Washoe Weekly Star* states that in Humboldt District, a company is constructing a canal sixty-three miles in length, five feet deep and sixteen feet wide, to lead the waters of Humboldt river to the mining sections of the different districts. This canal will give water power for any number of quartz mills. A city has been located by a company on both sides of the canal, in the richest section of the country where mills are to be built, and it is claimed that this will be the center of business in Humboldt county.

A Remarkable Prophecy.

Some years since a discovery was made in this city which, though at the time regarded as only curious, seems now in the light of the present to be remarkable. A few days ago, an aged lady, a representative of a family of great repute in our colonial days and the early history of our State, died in this city. Among the estate which descended to her next of kin was an old mansion, situated on Main st. Her heir, who is a gentleman now residing here, in looking over the various things which had been accumulating for more than a century, and stored away in the garret, found beneath a pile of rubbish a curiously carved, inlaid old box. The box is in itself a great curiosity; the carving upon it is very beautiful, and the whole finish of it is exquisite. The box was a good deal out of repair, and in looking it over for the purpose of seeing what was necessary to be done to renovate it, upon one of the interior divisions of the box were found written on the wood these inscriptions, which begin now to assume the proportions as a prophecy. The first inscription is this rude rhyme:

"On July 14th 1866

"America's fate is fixed."

Beneath it, in Latin, these words:

"O prosteri, prosteri, caveto vos

"In anno 1866."

And signed

"Propheticus es."

Preceding these inscriptions is the date July 14, 1776, and signed by a gentleman who at that time was a distinguished inhabitant of Hartford.

It will be observed that the date of this prophecy was ten years before the Declaration of Independence, and at a time when the attachment of the colonies was at its height. That these inscriptions were made at the time there can be no doubt, for the signature above referred to is one which once seen cannot be mistaken, and occurs on many public documents in our archives.

SPIRITUALISTS FOR LINCOLN.—The spiritualists have had a great Anniversary Convention a few days since in New York city, at which men and women of all colors, and of grades of intellect and morality, ventilated themselves. The war, free love and negroes, were the burden of their harangues. One young woman, a Miss Clark, after praising a "beautiful young man," who preceded her, declared herself a free lover, and gave some obscure instances illustrative of her theory. There was a speaker for every subject—one advocating free love, another the war, and another abolition, another abortion, another infidelity, and all Mr. Lincoln. A Mr. Howe brought down the house by declaring that "under Abraham Lincoln the world is to be free—there is nothing true but perfect freedom. If I were in heaven I would have the freedom to sin if I wanted to, or I wouldn't stay there." A Mr. Clark pitched into the peace men, he said "If Jesus Christ came and told them to go on the side of Jeff. Davis, he would say shame on such a Jesus, and he would spit on him, as the Jews did." Since President Lincoln sought and received the occasional advice of spiritual faith, no one can doubt that he will receive a hearty support for the Presidency from the believers of that new religious theory.

THE SHARK AND THE DIVER.—The adventure of the diver attached to the *Faen* is worthy of a place in Edgar Poe's tales of wonder. On making his way, in his gutta percha dress, into the saloon of a wrecked vessel he was suddenly surprised by the approach of a large ground shark which sailed in at the door. Escape was impossible. All that could be done was to remain perfectly quiet. The monster, meanwhile, forced its cold green eyes on him, pushed against the wooden sole of his boots, and rubbed against his dress, the slightest puncture in which would have been certain destruction. Ten minutes elapsed—a lifetime under the circumstances—but the nerve of the hero was at length rewarded by witnessing his enemy turn tail, and sail out the way he came in, leaving him to make the best of his way upwards to the surface.—*Cruise of H. M. S. "Faen."*

A PAIR OF REBEL SHOES.—A resident of Wheeling, who has been to Cloyd's Mountain, the scene of the late fight between Crook and Jenking, secured a pair of rebel shoes. The soles and heels are of wood, and appear to have been sawed out by machinery. The uppers, which are very heavy, stiff and badly tanned leather, are nailed upon the wooden soles with large tacks and welts. The shoes are exceedingly clumsy and heavy.

THE NEW NATION.—Fremont says: "Never since the creation of the world, has there been a war so loosely, so stupidly and so shamefully conducted as this."

ON account of the long prevailing drouth, farmers are seriously, and with great anxiety, enquiring, what shall I do with my stock, for the coming winter?—How am I to keep them? My grass will fall short, at least, two-thirds of the usual yield, my spring grains will prove a failure, and, if the present drouth continues, there is no chance for root crops.—The picture is a gloomy one. Many of our farmers in the eastern portion of our county have turned their cattle into meadows that, last year and the preceding ones, yielded bountifully, considering it unprofitable to attempt to secure the meager yield of grass for hay, while others are contracting with butchers for the sale of beef cattle, that can be ill spared from their herds. This is the present state of affairs with us. Those having hay to purchase, for winter's use, must expect to pay an unprecedented price, if, in fact, it can be obtained at all, this side of the lake. Corn is the only crop that is not suffering vastly by the present drouth.

WORK FOR BOYS.—We borrow the following timely suggestion from the *Scientific American*, which, if heeded, will benefit thousands: In the present emergency of the country every hand ought to be well employed. The war has absorbed the working power of the country to an alarming degree, and as a consequence the amount of agricultural productions are much diminished. There are droves of boys in the cities and villages who ought to be profitably employed, and it would be a good service to them as well as to our farmers if they could be got out to assist in farm labors. They can be used for all kinds of light labor, and especially in the approaching hay and harvest season. We would be glad to see some energetic movement started to send to the farmers such boys as are not otherwise profitably employed.

THE steam saw mill, at Ottawa Centre, formerly owned by Colonel Benjamin Smith, was burned on Friday afternoon last. The fire is supposed to have been communicated to the building by the steamer *Daniel Ball*, which passed a half an hour, and upward, before the discovery of the fire. The mill had been idle for a year or more, but the engine and fixtures were valuable, and the general arrangements in a state of good preservation. The mill, we understand, was owned by Dr. Thomas Smith, of Ravenna, and is a loss of no inconsiderable magnitude. This is the third lumber manufacturing establishment, within an area of six miles, that has been burnt within the last six months, two of which were steam mills.

How like a prophecy are the memorable words which General McClellan addressed to the President from Harrison's Landing:

"Here, directly in front of the army, is the heart of the rebellion; it is here that all our reserves should be collected to strike the blow which will determine the fate of the nation. All points of secondary importance elsewhere should be abandoned, and every available man brought here; a decided victory here, and the military strength of the rebellion is crushed. It matters not what partial reverses we may meet with elsewhere, here is the true defense of Washington."

General McClellan's advice was unheeded, his army ordered away from Richmond, and General Scatteration was placed in supreme command. We have been fighting wastefully and bloodily all around the edges of the rebel territory until General Grant's advent, and he immediately adopted General McClellan's plan to give up unimportant points and concentrate upon the heart of the rebellion.

A DRUNKEN couple in Paris lately went home very tipsy, and his wife soon fell out of bed and so fractured her skull that she died on the floor. The husband then violently attempted to occupy the room of a woman living in the same house, but she flung him down stairs, where he too fell on his head and was instantly killed.

ORIGINS OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—Boots are said to have been invented by the Carriacs. They were first made of leather, afterwards of brass and iron, and were proof against both cut and thrust. It was from this that Homer called the Greeks braten-footed. Formerly, in France, a great foot was much esteemed, and the length of the shoe, in the fourteenth century, was a mark of distinction. The shoes of a prince were two and a half feet long; those of a baron two feet; those of a knight eighteen inches long.

The following is the curious history of a Rhode Island soldier: He came home from Cuba to enlist, joined one of the Rhode Island batteries, was sent to do garrison duty in North Carolina, thought his duty too slow, said he had enlisted for the sake of fighting and must fight, joined a New York infantry regiment, was sent into the Gulf Department, fought in sixteen battles was wounded, furloughed, and came home to be arrested as a deserter.

A HOLLANDER named Blekman, living in Paris, has discovered his long lost son, who had gone away years ago to seek his fortune, and was supposed to be dead, in the person of one of the Japanese Embassy, now at Paris. A friend of the old man had detected a strong likeness to the missing man in the Japanese, in spite of his shaved head and oriental costume, and this led to the meeting, which was a joyful one.

JOSEPH LANIER, a desperate guerrilla, residing near Rochester, Mo., who was convicted of burning the mill of a Union man, (a neighbor), and other crimes, including a great violation of his oath of allegiance, has been executed at Savannah, Mo., by being shot. He seemed perfectly indifferent to his fate, his last words being: "Hurry up the cakes, Captain."

A CALIFORNIAN HERDSMAN.—A late California paper says that Abel Sterns, of Los Angeles, California, lost about seven thousand head of cattle, through want of food, during the last winter. That gentleman is believed to be the largest stock and land owner in the United States.—He owns this year forty-eight thousand cattle besides nine thousand calves.

HORSES PULLING AT THE HALTER.—Many remedies have been proposed for curing this bad habit, but a simple and effective one is, to discard the common halter, and get a broad strong leather strap to buckle around the neck for a few inches below the ears. A horse may pull at this, but will soon give it up.

"What are you doing in Congress?" I inquired yesterday of a thoughtful and moderate M. C. "We are trying to confiscate the property of the South," he said, "and as we couldn't do that we are now confiscating the property of the North."

MASONIC NOTICE.—A Regular Communication of Grand Haven Lodge, No. 129, of Free and Accepted Masons will be held at Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening, July 15, 1864, at 7 o'clock. By order of the W. M.
H. C. ALBEE, Sec'y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR CHICAGO!
PASSENGERS for Chicago should go via Grand Haven; they can take the Detroit & Milwaukee Rail Road Steamships to Milwaukee, and Lake or Rail from there, or go direct from Grand Haven by reliable Propellers, for less money than via Detroit.

Fare from Grand Haven to Chicago, via Milwaukee, all Boat, . . . \$3 50

Fare from Grand Haven to Chicago, via Steamship and Rail, . . . \$4 00

Ticket to Grand Haven, and Passengers on Steamships will give Chicago ticket.

June, 1864. W. K. MUIR, 274 H. Gen'l Sup't D. & M. R. R.

NEW BAKERY!

THE subscriber having recently established a First Class Bakery, with modern improvements, machinery, &c., is prepared to furnish, at the lowest price, the very best of

Bread, Crackers, Pies & Cakes!

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Shop, Washington street, next door below the Milwaukee House, Grand Haven. June 20, '64. (270H) ERNEST ANDREES.

The Great American Tea Company.

AT THEIR ORGANIZATION, INTENDING to do a strictly TEA business, but as they had some customers who wished to be supplied from first hands with Coffee, as well as Tea, and as their Tea Taster was possessed of information relative to a Coffee which could be furnished at a moderate price and give universal satisfaction, they have added a large roasting apparatus to their establishment and given large orders for importation. This Office is called the "French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee." Coffee dealers will receive full particulars in a circular letter by sending their address to the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, 270H 21 N. 33 & 37, Vesey street, N. Y.

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Insures Stores, Dwellings,

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EITHER ON MUTUAL OR

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THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY transacts business of Insurance throughout the State. This Company refuses all Steam Mills and other hazardous property, and not over \$3,000 ever taken in one risk, thereby avoiding all large and ruinous losses that often cripple other like sound companies. The Directors and Officers are determined that no effort shall be spared on their part to make it worthy the confidence of the public, it being our aim to do a safe, rather than a large business. The Company being located at the Capital, has many advantages alike valuable to the insured and the Company.

This Company has a stock clause in their charter, by which those who prefer not to give a Deposit Note, can be insured at the rates of good Stock Companies, without any liability to assessment.

This Company also insures against

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING!

Whether the property to be insured or not, when entered on the application by the Agent at the time of insuring, thereby giving to those wishing to insure, advantages that no other company gives.

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1863. FALL TRADE. 1863.

Albert Stegeman & Brother!

HAVING purchased the stock of Goods of C. H. ALBEE, will continue the business at the

OLD STAND!

Where they will constantly be receiving the latest styles and best qualities of

NEW GOODS!

Consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Yankee Notions,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Groceries, &c., &c.,

All of which we offer at a small advance above

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Also Pork, Flour, Meal, Grain, Fish, &c., &c., &c.

Come and see for yourselves.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH!

Grand Haven, September, 1863. [250H.]

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RISES taken on the most reasonable terms.

Losses promptly paid.

WM. H. PARKS, Agent.

Grand Haven, March 9, 1864. [255 H.]

Dwelling House for Sale!

A GOOD sized, well finished, and commodious Dwelling House, pleasantly located on Washington street, Grand Haven, including lot, is offered for sale at a reasonable price and on easy terms. Address,

JOSEPH ANDERSON,

May, 24, 1864. Chaplain U. S. A., Detroit.



For Rats, Mice, Ronghes, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c.,

Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks. \$3 and \$5 sizes for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

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